PP-228 Review of the pharmacological action and mechanism of caffeic acid phenethyl ester

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Caffeic acid phenethyl ester (CAPE) has been identified as one of the major biological active principles in propolis, which with effects of free radical Scavenger, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant and immunomodulatory. This paper reviewed the pharmacological effect and related mechanism of CAPE on liver damage, tumor, ischemic reperfusion, antibacterial. At last the development trends and application prospect of CAPE were prospected.

PP-229 Histocompatibility antigens in relation to hepatic Schistosomiasis

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Background: Hepatic Schistosomiasis is one of the most prevalent chronic liver disease in Egypt. Great variation in disease severity occurs among infested individuals dueto the wide range of intensity and duration of tissue egg deposition.
Aim: To determine the association between hepatic Schistosomiasis and antigens of the HLA system.
Materials: 52 hepatic Schistosomiasis divided into Group I mild, Group II moderate, Group III severe liver fibrosis. 10 patients active intestinal Schistosomiasis no hepatic involvement. 300 healthy controls.
Methods: Clinical examination, ultrasonography, liver function tests, Viral markers for HBV and HCV, HlA testing by two stages lymphocyte microcytotoxicity technique.
Results: No significant association between active intestinal Schisto & HLA antigens. Significant association between HLA-AW 19 ($X^2 = 19.593$, corrected $P \leqslant 0.00115$, RR = 4.31) and hepatic Schisto (38.46%) compared to controls (12.67%). Similarly HLA-B5 significantly higher ($X^2 = 31.219$, corrected $P \leqslant 0.00023$, RR-5.68) in patients (48.08%) than in controls (14%).
In group I HLA-B5 significantly increased in patients 60%) as compared to controls (14%). In group II HLA-B5 significantly higher in patients (45.46%) than controls (14%) also HLA-AW19 significantly higher (40.91%) in patients than controls (12.67%). In group III HLA-AW19 significantly increased in patients (46.67%) compared to controls. No significant association between HLA antigens and cases with HBV or HCV infection.
Conclusion: The significantly high association of HLA-AW19 and HLA-B5 in patients with hepatic Schistosomiasis as compared to normal controlstogether with the lack of any association with active intestinal Schisto. Antigens predispose to liver affection. Individuals possessing HLA-AW19 appear to be more prone to severe form of liver disease.

PP-230 A shift from a Th1 to a Th2 immune response in patients with dengue virus infection

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Background and Aim: To explore the effect of Th1/Th2 cytokinets in the immune pathogenesis of dengue virus infection.
Methods: The serum levels of tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α), interferon-γ (IFN-γ), interleukin-6 (IL-6) and IL-10 were measured with ELISA in patients with dengue fever (DF). The results of serum levels of Th1/Th2 cytokinets were compared among groups based on different course and severity of disease.
Results: DF patients had significantly increased serum levels of TNF-α, IFN-γ, IL-10 and IFN-γ:IL-6, TNF-α:IL-6 ratio than those observed in controls (21.03 ± 10.87 *vs* 14.92 ± 4.38, 16.13 ± 11.89 *vs* 11.52 ± 3.40, 13.06 ± 5.77 *vs* 9.18 ± 2.19; and 2.03 ± 1.56 *vs* 1.28 ± 0.38, 3.49 ± 1.71 *vs* 1.68 ± 0.56; all with $P < 0.01$, 0.001 or 0.05). The ratios of IFN-γ:IL-6, IFN-γ:IL-10, TNF-α:IL-6 and TNF-α:IL-10 were significantly higher in patients early in the course of infection than those observed in patients in a period of convalescence stage (3.05 ± 1.63 *vs* 1.19 ± 0.86, 2.28 ± 1.11 *vs* 0.78 ± 0.60, 3.70 ± 1.73 *vs* 1.95 ± 1.26 and 2.84 ± 1.80 *vs* 1.25 ± 0.63; $P < 0.001$ or 0.01). Univariate analysis showed a similar pattern of these parameters was significantly associated with severity of the disease, all with $P < 0.01$.
Conclusion: The present study have found increased levels of Th1 cytokines such as tumor necrosis factor-α and interferon-γ in patients with dengue and their correlation with disease severity. A shift from a Th1 to a Th2 immune response has been observed during dengue virus infection. Dengue virus infection induces a predominant Th1 immune response early in the course of infection that is replaced by a Th2 response in a period of convalescence of the disease.

PP-231 Secondary dengue infection in Malaysia: a comparison between adult and pediatric presentation

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Objectives: Dengue infection is a common public health problem in Malaysia with an average incidence of about 400 to 7,000 cases annually. Secondary dengue infections are a common phenomenon in both adult and pediatric patients. The aim of the study was to compare the presentation of secondary dengue infection among adults and pediatrics in Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia, Kelantan, Malaysia.
Methods: All cases of secondary dengue infection from January 2005 to December 2006 were reviewed. The cases were selected based on the presence of dengue specific